



Colonial American History Test - Part I Study Guide


Captain John Smith, explorer, cartographer, and writer, was one of the leaders of the first permanent English settlement in North America, at Jamestown, Virginia. The small band of about 100 colonists who landed at a site on the James River in May 1607 built a fort and, with the help of Indians, managed to survive in the wilderness. A year later Smith wrote back to England a "True Relation" of their struggles, excerpted here.

God (being angrie with us) plagued us with such famin and sicknes, that the living were scarce able to bury the dead: our want of sufficient and good victualls, with continuall watching, foure or five each night at three Bulwarkes, being the chiefe cause: onely of Sturgion wee had great store, whereon our men would so greedily surfet, as it cost manye their lives: the Sack, Aquavitie, and other preservatives for our health, being kept onely in the Presidents hands, for his owne diet, and his few associates. Shortly after Captaine Gosnold fell sicke, and within three weekes died, Captaine Ratcliffe being then also verie sicke and weake, and my selfe having also tasted of the extremitie therof, but by Gods assistance being well recovered...shortly after it pleased God (in our extremity) to move the Indians to bring us Corne, ere it was halfe ripe, to refresh us, when we rather expected when they would destroy us.

1.  What does the passage reveal about the relationship between the Jamestown settlers and the Indians?
2.  What does this passage reveal about the President of the settlement?

Named for the ship that brought the Pilgrims to New England, the Mayflower Compact, excerpted here, was an agreement among the people on board to protect themselves by forming a government under their own laws.

Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

3.  The expression "a civil Body Politick" most nearly means ____
4. Where was England's first attempt at building a colony in North America located?
5. The Mayflower Compact was an example of direct _____.
6. _____ emerged as the leader of the Jamestown Colony after early troubles almost ended it.
7. King _____ agreed to let the Separatists start a colony in the New World, mostly because he wanted to get rid of them.
8. During the "Starving Times" of _____ Colony settlers were so hungry that some turned to cannibalism to survive.
9. What product did the Jamestown colony produce and sell to England for a profit?
10. When Columbus landed in the New World, what did he call the people living there?

11. _____ would emerge as a leader of the Pilgrims and would become governor of the Massachusetts Colony.
12. The Separatists, persecuted for their beliefs in England, fled to _____ in order to practice their faith more freely.
13. The Pilgrims eventually met up with _____, a Native American who had lived in London, which enabled them to communicate with the local tribes.
14. Which country financed Columbus's voyage across the Atlantic in 1492?
15. Powhatan wanted to cut off _____'s head but his daughter Pocahontas pleaded with him to spare his life.
16. Name the ships of Columbus' first voyage to the New World?
17. The Pilgrims sailed to the New World aboard the _____ although it was small and not their first choice.